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號九十月九年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1917.

己丁未歲年六國民華中

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Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
\$23,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,487,500
II—Fire Funds \$3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,867,590
Sinking Fund Account \$23,229

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458
Life and Annuity \$2,141,588
Branches \$37,239
Revenue Marine Department \$48,040
Other Receipts \$5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not added to meet
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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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but not for special cases, can be obtained
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THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE NEW GERMAN "PEACE MOVEMENT."

PREPARING THE NATION FOR A
"CLIMB DOWN."

London, Sept. 18.
After a week's careful preparation,
Germany has launched a new so-
called peace movement through the
medium of a reply to the Pope's
Note.

The actual wording of the reply is
not yet known, but amid a tangle of
contradictory statements can be dis-
cerned an apparent disposition on
the part of the Germans to quit
Belgium. There are, however,
grounds for suspicion of the genui-
ness of this, but Dr. Erzberger, in
a significant speech yesterday, de-
clared that there must not be con-
quests of any kind, "we are making
long strides towards peace."

The pan-Germans are noisily pro-
testing at any arrangement. Some
newspapers, including the notorious
Tages Zeitung, have been sup-
pressed.

Everything at present points to an
effort by the German Government to
prepare the people for a climb down,
but, owing to the new recent proofs
of German duplicity, the Allies refuse
to commit themselves in any way,
until the enemy's bona-fides are
beyond doubt.

According to the Koelnische
Zeitung this decision is embodied
in the German reply to the Papal
Note, but the Dutch paper, Tjg
declares that the decision aroused
such hostility among the pan-Ger-
mans that a Conference at Berlin
on Sunday deleted it from the reply,
substituting merely assurance of
willingness to discuss terms.

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ARGENTINE AND GERMANY.

AN INSUFFICIENT GERMAN
DECLARATION.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.

The Argentine Minister at Berlin
telegraphs that the German Under-
Secretary for Foreign Affairs has
declared that Germany regrets the
Luxburg affair and disapproves of the
Luxburg telegrams.

The Argentine Government con-
siders the above declaration insuf-
ficient, and awaits a formal Note.

ANOTHER ALLY.

COSTA RICA BREAKS OFF RELA-
TIONS AND INTERNS GERMANS.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 18.

The Republic of Costa Rica has
broken off diplomatic relations with
Germany.

The President of Costa Rica dis-
covered that the German residents
were conspiring against the Govern-
ment, and there have been several
arrests.

"All Germans in Costa Rican ports
have been ordered to be interned."

[The Republic of Costa Rica embraces
an area of 20,000 English miles and a
population of about 420,000. The chief
exports (1914) are coffee (\$2,000,000),
bananas (\$272,000), gold and silver
bullion (\$182,000), cacao, hardwoods,
rubber, skins and hides. The imports
are dry goods, hardware, provisions, rail-
way material, machinery, paints and
general merchandise, \$3.27 per cent of
the imports in 1914 came from the United
States; 14.42 from the United Kingdom;
14.10 from Germany; 2.08 from France
and 14.22 from other countries.]

HOLLAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

ATTEMPTS MADE FROM DIFFER-
ENT SIDES TO END THE WAR.

THE GROWING DISTRESS.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.
The Queen's speech at the open-
ing of the States General stated
that the prospects for the coming
winter were not very satisfactory.
Attempts made from different sides
to end the war had been unsuccess-
ful.

"We continue ready to ward off
possible transgressions of our neu-
trality."
"It is becoming continually more
difficult to supply the people with
the necessities of life and raw
material."

Truth with the Colonies is in-
creasingly hampered. For the neces-
sary export of Indian products the
requisite tonnage is lacking, while
adequate necessary exports from
elsewhere is impossible.
"The collaboration of all classes
is more than ever essential in order
to maintain ourselves amid the grow-
ing distress of the nations."

GERMANY'S POSITION.

THE VIEWS OF GENERAL SMUTS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

PARIS, Sept. 18.

Interviewed by the Correspondent
of Le Journal in London, General
Smuts, referring to Germany's pre-
sent position, said: "She has little
or no improvement to hope for. Can
anyone doubt, on the other hand,
the growing feelings of terror which
possess her as she sees nations range
themselves side by side against her,
her food problem becoming daily
more and more acute, her economic
future hopelessly compromised,
and her name more and more de-
tested? In short, she is faced with
the prospect of being strangled to
death unless the Entente re-opens
the doors of the world to her. What
does the future offer her, even on
the impossible hypothesis of a reversal
of the military situation? There
is nothing that Germany longs for
more ardently than peace. All her
people feel that their position is
desperate, but before thinking of
peace we must be certain of having
finished with the military imperialist.
Before accepting any peace those
who are charged with the destinies
of nations should give serious reflec-
tion to the terms, for on the peace
that we sign will depend, for a
generation, the peace and future of
the whole world. The stake is the
largest that the human race has ever
played for. Patience and confidence
are all we now need in order to be
certain of gaining it."

"This war is a war of machinery.
Instructed by experience we have
adopted tactics which may not be
very showy, but their results
are mathematically certain. Our
tactics consist of progressing by
advances strictly limited on ground
rendered impossible to hold, by the
superiority of our artillery. These
tactics cost the minimum to us but
inflict a maximum of losses upon the
enemy. If the public understand
these methods, and their success,
there will be no more question re-
garding winning. To-day we have
won, and the Germans know it quite
well. The final result of the per-
sistent pressure of our army is well
anticipated in Germany, despite
reassuring communiques. Germany's
military victories in the East can-
not make up for her defeat in a
world sense. Hence, Germany's
desire for peace. But despite the
horrors of the carnage, we must con-
tinue till the lesson is given deep
in the heart of the German people."

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

PROMENADE CONCERT

SEASON, 1917.

THE 1ST CONCERT will be held in the BOTANICAL GARDENS, on

SATURDAY, September 22nd at 9 P.M.

Vocalists:

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Miss CAMILLE CASTRO.
Mr. C. H. P. HAY. Mr. A. H. LAY.
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BAND OF THE TATEL PUNJAB.
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Admission (at Main Entrance only) 30 cents and \$1.00 (including right to reserved but unnumbered chair).
Naval and Military Forces in Uniform 10 cents.
Children charged Adult prices.
Gate opens at 8.30 p.m.
Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1917. 2114

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, H. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2061

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPIRAT & CO. (General Managers), Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2083

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION). (Incorporated in England.)

UNREDEEMED BANK NOTES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in sterling from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims, but no charge is made in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, August 17, 1917. 2040

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

THE HOLIDAY RUSH.

Except wounded officers and men, and a stray sprinkling of those who are snatching a short leave, there are few men at the seaside this summer, but great Jupiter: you should see the crowds of women on the South and West Coasts. Between Folkestone and Land's End it is almost impossible to get any accommodation to-day, and the trains are packed—scores in a carriage—regardless of the absence of excursion rates and the addition of fifty per cent to the ordinary charges. The women have the money to-day, and though they waited two years for a holiday, or cut it shorter than usual, they mean to have their fling, this time. Their speech is something to remark. I know of an actress who was introduced to an officer bearing a famous name last Saturday night. On Tuesday morning she was married to him, and on Tuesday afternoon the young couple spent an interesting afternoon witnessing a performance of "Three Weeks."

This sort of thing may account for the story that is going the rounds to the effect that a highly fashionable dress establishment in Mayfair received a visit the other day from a lady from the country. She was shown one in the current mode—cut very short at both ends. "Oh that is far too scanty," she said. "If I wore that I should blush." "And think how becoming that would be," remarked the saleswoman promptly.

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS IN THE TRENCHES.

If the intention of the Home Secretary, Sir George Cave, with the approval of the Government, is carried out, men on service abroad, whether in the Army or Navy, will be enabled to vote by proxy in general elections at home. This amendment is about to be moved to the Parliamentary Reform Bill. The principle of Alternative Voting, whereby in a triangular contest two candidates may receive a positive majority by counting the indicated alternative choice of voters, and thus settling close contests, has already been adopted by the House on the narrow margin of one vote. As after the War old party barriers will probably be hard to discover in a welter of conflicting groups, this may make a material difference to the composition of the House. The Conservatives have voted solidly against it, considering that it would help the Labour and Liberal interests.

Simultaneously, boundary commissions are framing a scheme for the redistribution of seats, so that the present anomalies of huge constituencies on the one hand and tiny ones on the other, having the same representation may be done away with. The remarkable growth of London and some other cities since the divisions were last fixed will lead to the formation of many more urban divisions.

Unconnected with these measures, but another sign of the times, is the attack this week in the House of Lords on the sale of titles for heavy payments to the party funds. We all know this has been customary, yet we have been treated to ponderous evasions by party politicians this week, and the solemn face has been played with great gravity. The mere fact of the discussion taking place at all in that Chamber, however, shows that we are moving on.

SHRAPNEL-PROOF ARMOUR.

In this war we must have noticed a kind of reversion to the more primitive methods of fighting combined with the almost incredible increase in the destructive power of the weapons employed. An instance that must at once occur to the mind is the revival of bomb-throwing, which is obviously but a development of the hand grenade, so familiar in the words of "The British Grenadiers." And as with attack, so with defence. The steel trench helmets worn by our own troops and those of our Allies engaged on the Western Front are clearly a reversion to the defensive head-dress of bygone days. In appearance recalling the pattern worn out to Cromwell's soldiers, the latest model supplied to our men is, it is gratifying to be able to report, probably the best to be found. It is stated that the most recent improvement, the chain visor, has proved most satisfactory. The reference to this helmet naturally suggests the question of armour generally. Some months ago reference was made to the subject in these Notes, and within the last few days a very interesting lecture bearing upon it was delivered by Dr. Saleeby. The lecturer is well-known, at any rate by name, to a wide circle of readers, as he has written extensively on professional subjects in a popular and common sense manner. Experiments are still being made with the view of obtaining a really effective body armour. The chief difficulty lies in rendering steel sufficiently light. If it is strong enough to be adequately protective, Dr. Saleeby in his lecture considered principally an armour constructed principally of steel, which, of course, is somewhat different in its essential character from the protection against rifle and machine gun bullets. He explained that the most recent body armour is being

made of a material which not one person in a hundred would dream would be of the least use for the purpose. It is asserted to be comfortable, flexible and light, which are all very necessary qualities; and thus it may be assumed that some of the greatest difficulties have already been surmounted. At present it would not be advisable for us to give any further details, but no doubt later on we shall have occasion to refer again to the subject.—"United Services Gazette."

ENEMY DRESS.

STRANGE BOGRA INCIDENT.

Calcutta, 17th August: A singular incident occurred at a meeting of the North Bengal Literary Conference, held at Bogra on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das, Magistrate of the District. Mr. French and several police officers attended the Conference. While the president was reading his address, the Maulvi, Lemai Hossain Siraji with followers, stepped on the dais in a shining dress, consisting of saffron crescents and other mysterious emblems. This attracted the attention of the magistrate, and others, as it was enemy dress, that of a pure Turkoman. The magistrate asked the Maulvi about his choice of this questionable dress, and the sources from which he received it. The Maulvi was unable to give a satisfactory reply. The magistrate was unwilling to disturb a purely literary meeting, but directed the Maulvi and his followers to leave the district by the next available train.

Presiding at the annual meeting of Barclay, Perkins, and Co., at Cannon Street Hotel, Mr. E. U. W. Gifford (chairman) said he recently had a letter from an officer in Mesopotamia, in which he stated that it was the footlocker who was the first to go under the drinker next, and the moderate drinker last of all.

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"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY TIDE	SIZE OF TIDE	NAME
DOCK NO. 1	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 1
DOCK NO. 2	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 2
DOCK NO. 3	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 3
DOCK NO. 4	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 4
DOCK NO. 5	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 5
DOCK NO. 6	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 6
DOCK NO. 7	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 7
DOCK NO. 8	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 8
DOCK NO. 9	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 9
DOCK NO. 10	200	100	10	10	DOCK NO. 10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON
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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers

Share, Coal and General Produce
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Agents.

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"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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Telegraphic Address

"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 22nd September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

WHITE GOODS.

Comprising—

Turkish Bath Sheets, 30 doz, Turkish Face Towels, (assorted sizes), Pillow Cases, Double Bed White Satin Quilts, Single and Double Bed Sheets (hemstitched and plain), Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, White Satin Bedspreads, Blacked Sheetings, Lace Curtains, Counterpanes, Shirtings, &c.

Also

A few lots of Dress Materials.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2107

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 27th September, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Kowloon, (Godown No. 25).

The following SUNDRY GOODS—

3 Large rolls of Composition Runner for machinery rooms, (3 feet wide), 1x40 gallon cask heavy oil, 4 crates of Glass Jars, 10x40 gallon Drums Carbolineum, 3x10 gallon Drums Spirits of Wine, 70 bags Stone Nuts, 3 bags Shell "blackclips", 20 bags Cocoa Nibs (damaged), 7 cases Shell "blackclips", 20 cases Mineral Water "Sauer brunn",

Also immediately following the above sale (in Godown 25), on the same premises, the undermentioned, (in Bond), 11 cases Houses of Lords Whisky, 20 cases of Beer, On view from Tuesday the 25th inst. at noon.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1917. 2106

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 23rd September, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS

AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES,

Consisting of—

QUININE in bulk and tabloid form, Balsam Peru, Oleum Ricini, Oleum Olivae, Stryx liq. Ung. Acid Boric, Ung. Hydrarg. Ciner. Ung. Zinci, Iodoform, Formaldehyde, Lanolin, Acid Carbolic, Pur. Liq. Alumini Acet. Tinct. Myrrh, Tinct. Opium, Gelatin Capsules, Chloroform, Aether, Sp. Camphor, and a few gross of Medicine Bottles, &c., &c.

Also

A number of Tubes of Hypodermic Injections of Morphine, Cocaine, &c., &c., and about 800 Tubes of Salvarsan.

Also

Several cases of medicated Cotton Wool, Bandages, Iodoform Gauze, &c., &c.

N.B.—Several lines of the above drugs are now practically unobtainable owing to the war.
Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Friday the 23rd inst.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 10, 1917. 2093

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 22nd September, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

BRASS WARE.

Comprising—

A varied assortment of Carved Brass Vases, Jardinières, Flower Bowls, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Buddha, &c., &c., &c.
A few lots of Kinkusan Satsuma Vases and Tea Sets.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2106

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 9th October, 1917, commencing at 4.45 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS.

including many rare varieties.

Catalogue will be issued.

On view from Monday the 8th October.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2118

TO LET.

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREY'S ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET.

NO. 4 "BASILEA," Lyttelton Road, 4 Roomed House with Servants Quarters.
Apply to—
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building,
Hongkong, August 23, 1917. 2057

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Building.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston Terraces.
HOUSES on Sharncliffe, Canton.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.
Box No. 189.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2118

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.
Apply—
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 100 The Peak.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2116

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS, ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC., CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY PRODUCED.

Orders may be placed with the "CHINA MAIL" Office.

THE DISABLED SOLDIER.

HOW CANADA CARES FOR HER.

The excellent way in which Canada is preparing to meet the necessities of the men disabled by the war may be gathered from a card we reproduce below.

The information has been printed in this miniature form so that every disabled Canadian soldier may have a copy in his possession. In Canada, it is being distributed at the Commission's convalescent hospitals, and at the sanatoria and other institutions where military patients are being cared for. In the United Kingdom, the Canadian Red Cross representatives have kindly undertaken the distribution in all hospitals where Canadian soldiers are undergoing treatment.

WHAT EVERY DISABLED SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW.

That there is no such word as "impossible" in his dictionary.
That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.
That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to do it.
That the whole object of doctors, nurses, and instructors, is to help him in doing that very thing.
That he must help them to help him.
That he will have the most careful and "effective" treatment known to science.
That interesting and useful occupations form a most valuable part of the treatment in Convalescent Hospitals and Sanatoria.
That if he cannot carry out his first duty to his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.

That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the Military Hospitals Commission.

That if he requires an artificial limb or kindred appliance it will be supplied free.

That every man disabled by service will receive a pension or gratuity in proportion to his disability.

That his pension cannot be reduced by his undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.

That his pay and allowances continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.

That an extra three months' pay, field pay, and separation allowance when there are dependents receiving such allowance, will be paid to all men returned from overseas and honorably discharged after at least six months' service, with certain exceptions, such as members of the Permanent Force and Federal or Provincial Civil Service who can step right back into their old positions.

That if his disability prevents him from returning to his old work he will receive free training for a new occupation.

That full consideration is given to his own capacity and desires when a new occupation has to be chosen.

That his own will-power and determination will enable him to succeed, both in the training and in the occupation afterwards.

That his maintenance and that of his family will be paid during the training he may receive after discharge, and for a month longer.

That neither his treatment nor his training will cost him a cent.

That his home Province has a special Commission to assist him in finding employment on discharge.

That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations and clubs, to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him.

That the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the Municipal authorities, and all sorts of employers, give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.

That the returned soldier wishing to take up land and farm it, will be helped to do so, under Federal and other settlement schemes.

That the Military Hospitals Commission exists to carry out his restoration and training in Canada.

That the Board of Pension Commissioners exists to distribute the pensions provided by his country for him and his dependents.

That the Military Hospitals Commission and the Board of Pension Commissioners are in the position of trustees, appointed for his benefit, and representing the whole people of Canada.

That, therefore, he should write direct to the Commission or the Board if he needs advice or help.

Canadians are unanimously resolved that every returned soldier shall have a full opportunity to succeed. When that opportunity is put within his reach, his success will depend on his own good sense in seizing and using it.

Military Hospitals Commission, 22, Victoria St., Ottawa.

Board of Pension Commissioners, Union Bank Building, Ottawa.

THE SILVER BOOM.

WORLD WIDE DEMAND AND MEXICO'S LAPSE.

The London "Daily Express" commenting on the rise in silver says:—
The great boom has been caused by the laws of supply and demand. While the former has declined, the latter has increased enormously. As to supply, Mexico and the United States are the chief producers. The unsettled conditions in Mexico have restricted production, and though the United States output was twice that of Mexico in 1916, it was 2,000,000 ounces below the 1915 figure, and does not counter-balance the Mexican deficit.

MORE SILVER COINS.

The greatly increased demand for silver may be classed under the following heads:—

Withdrawal from circulation of gold by belligerent and neutral nations, and consequently augmented minting of silver coins.

Increased need for silver coinage on account of the world rise in wages and prices.

Retention of silver by many Governments to increase the billion reserves against the enormous issues of paper money.

America's need for silver to pay for her large purchases from the Far East (chiefly high and fine from India, and silk and other "luxuries" from Japan).

India's enormous demand.

The increase of the minting of silver in so many countries may be estimated, from the fact that the British Government minted 105 million coins in 1915, against 32 million in 1913, and that the present rate of minting is still higher.

The British Government bought silver to the value of £3,000,000 in 1916.

The American Government has recently become a very large buyer. The total exports from the United States to the Far East totalled 8,000,000 ounces in June, and the Government, it is said, will require a considerable amount of silver coin for export to France for the payment of American soldiers in that country.

ADVANCED ARGUES.

India's demands, however, have been the chief factor in the phenomenal rise in the price of the white metal. The "royal" or "country" cultivator, needs metal currency or bars in payment of his crops, for he does not understand paper money.

Owing to the absence of gold, his demands have fallen entirely on the silver rupee, which is hoarded and returns them gradually into circulation. With the great increase in the value of his crops, it will be seen what a drain the Indian demand is on the world's silver production.

The Indian Government also requires rupees for the payment of its troops in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and elsewhere, and this silver is lost to India. The enormity of India's appetite for the white metal is apparent from the fact that during the last financial year the Indian Government imported more than half the world production.

Though it is estimated that the world's production this year will approach 200 million ounces, it is not expected to be sufficient to satisfy the world's demand.

THE POSITION OF SILVER.

It is no exaggeration to say that the whole world is on the eve of a "very marked change in respect of finance, credit, currency, and many other matters, and bi-metalism will most assuredly be represented in the list of subjects clamouring for a hearing. In this connection the "Metal Bulletin" has received a letter from Mr. A. G. Kimpton, of London. He writes:—

The present price of silver is the highest that has been reached since 1892, and there is much diversity of opinion as to the future course of the metal.

The causes responsible for the great rise in value are many, and some useful purpose might be served by enumerating a few of them. The gathering in of all the available supplies of gold, not only here, but also among the Allied countries,

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS. Prices: 3/- and 2/6.

created a pronounced scarcity, as it was obvious that if gold was withdrawn from circulation, something else would have to replace it, and the creation of the Government notes for £1 and 10s. at once caused a great demand for silver. This state of things not only in England, but also in Russia, France, and Italy, still continues, and it would seem likely to last for a long time. The enormous requirements of the Indian Government has been a very strong factor in helping this price upward, and although probably some £20,000,000 has been taken for India alone during the last 18 months, even this huge amount has not been instrumental in creating a favourable situation for the Indian Currency, and this, of course, is a very serious matter. The reserve of rupees in February, 1918, with the Indian Government was 24 crores. Coined during year to end March, 1917, 36 crores. Estimated further coinage, 4 crores. Total, 64 crores. Latest figures as to reserve of rupees, 21 crores. Absorbed 43 crores. These figures are simply astounding, and the situation looks very grave. What will happen at the end of the next Indian Budget if only half as many withdrawals take place instead of 43 crores? Even France, which years ago held over £20,000,000 of silver coinage, is now reduced to £10,000,000 in her Treasury, in spite of different small paper issues to replace francs. Seeing that paper currency exists everywhere now, could not some system be introduced similar to our war certificates, by the Government in India issuing the rupee notes at a discount and make them redeemable, say, in five years at their face value? They would have, of course, to be made sufficiently attractive to the Indian people, and it is quite possible that this would be a successful way of coping with the difficulty and thus tend to increase largely the flow of rupees into the Treasury. The extra demand for rupees of late is growing, owing to the financing of all our armies and trade in the Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, East Africa, Egypt, and Palestine, where the rupee is legal tender. As trade in these places tends to expand, the circulation of rupees will be greater than ever. It seems that the long-neglected and rejected silver, whose plight was occasioned by Germany when she demitted her thalers and brought down the metal of less than one half of its value, will, in all likelihood, be rejuvenated by the same country after the war is over, seeing that her credit is gone. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it seems likely that we shall witness a Round Table Conference once more for establishing a parity between gold and silver such as exists in the Latin Union, with a result more favourable than on the last occasion, when the value of money was at a very low ebb, and cash was almost unobtainable.

THE CURTAILMENT OF LUXURIES.

Because a certain article of food is high in price, it does not necessarily follow that it should not be bought, for such is not the case. Only the other day, I heard one man upbraiding a wealthy man for buying such articles of food as plovers' eggs, lobsters and lemon soles. The reprimand was quite undeserved and quite unwarranted. The plovers lay eggs in war time just as in peace-time, the lemon soles are caught just as are fish of more common species, and if the purchaser has the means, there is no reason why he should not buy such food, but every reason why he should, as by such action he increases the amount of other and less costly food available for those of limited means, and as prices are largely regulated by supply and demand, his action further tends to reduce the prices of staple foods.—C. R. Stiles, in The Financial Review of Reviews.

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I say

KEATING'S LOZENGES
cure the worst cough

MARTIN'S APOLI-STEEL PILL

A French Remedy for all forms of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Backache, Stiffness of Joints, and all other forms of Rheumatism. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.

MARTIN'S APOLI-STEEL PILL

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF
AND
CORNER PORK.
Put up in Blue and Red Barrels.
FOR
EXPORT OR RETAIL, U.S.

INTIMATIONS



VOLUNTEER: "We want to go to the front at once, Sir!"
OFFICER (good-humouredly): "All in good time, my lad! You must first get into perfect condition, like 'Johnnie Walker.' Then you'll be in front—and no easily shifted."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION

SINGER SEWING HAND MACHINES

(VIBRATING SHUTTLE)
For 4 Weeks Only. Commencing Sept. 15th.
USUAL PRICE ... \$51.00 Cash
SALE PRICE ... \$30.00
Don't lose this exceptional opportunity. Buy Today.
Salesroom, 70, Queen's Road Central.
SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, HONGKONG.
Phone No. 1604.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE "CHINA MAIL" Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES.

Price 50 cents.

WAI KEE FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 125, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION

SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES

For the treatment of all forms of Syphilis, including the late stages, and for the relief of all the symptoms of the disease. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the leading chemists and druggists.



WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Today's Advertisements

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 5.30 P.M.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1917, at 7.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY

(HARRIS SECTION)

WINTER TIMING OF LOCAL TRAINS

On and from SATURDAY, September 22nd and until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS

From SHUM CHUN 6.15 P.M. 6.30 P.M.

UP TRAINS

From KOWLOON 5.15 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only)

DOWN TRAINS

From SHUM CHUN 5.35 P.M. 5.50 P.M.

UP TRAINS

From KOWLOON 4.50 P.M. (Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only)

By Order, H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

Kowloon, September 19, 1917. 2121

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, Sept. 22.—9 p.m.—Police Reserve Band Night in the Public Gardens.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of White Goods, Dress Materials, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

11.30 a.m.—Auction of Brass Ware, Satsuma Vases, Tea Sets, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

MONDAY, Sept. 24.—Entries close for V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.—5.3 p.m.—H.K. St. Andrew's Society's Meeting.

8.15 p.m.—Open Air Concert at Helena May Institute.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27.—Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Goods at Kowloon Godowns.

THUR.—27, FRI.—28 & SAT.—29 Sept.—V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29.—Michaelmas Day.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital Sundries, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co's. Meeting.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30.—Al Fresco Fête in aid of Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

MONDAY, Oct. 1.—Caterpillar Sessions commence: 4.15 a.m.—Full Moon.

MONDAY, Oct. 8.—General Holiday.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9.—1.45 p.m.—Auction of Postage Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1917.

GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY AND AFRICA.

GERMAN colonial enterprise is a very recent growth. Within living memory she had no colonies whatever and her extensive possessions in Africa, as well as her possessions in China and the South Seas, have all been acquired since 1884. This date is, in fact, the date when the German colonial empire began to develop under the aegis of the New German Empire, and that their policies have been appraised and their activities determined in accordance with the demands of Prussian Realpolitik. The policy has been, as far as is humanly possible, homogeneous and consistent; every factor, humane and material, under German control had its place in the scheme of Imperial expansion. Dars-Salam and Kiao-Chow, with all that they involved, were no doubt less vitally important than Essen, but, no less than that town, they had their appointed significance in the general plan. The position is summed up tersely and clearly in the words of Professor HANS DELBRÜCK: "German world-policy is in reality nothing but colonial policy conceived on large lines." Once this fact is grasped, the trend of German colonial history in the last twenty or thirty years becomes much more clear. Also the essential difference between the German colonial system and the spirit of British Colonization becomes manifest. As the result of the latter there have sprung up the great Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, each with their own government, their own life and their own aims and problems. Through them the Anglo-Saxon race is not only spread over great spaces of the earth, but is given fresh and unfettered opportunities of self-realization. On the other hand, the German colonies are tied fast to the Wilhelmstrasse, and their whole development is conditioned by the demands of the policy of what is, and probably will remain, an essentially European Power. This view of German colonial policy is strongly supported by her record in Africa. For years she has regarded her possessions there as *points d'appui*, starting-points whence her own power might be expanded and that of her European neighbours proportionately diminished. As long ago as 1870 the project of a German Settlement in Africa was mooted, a Settlement which was to find its support—and no doubt, its *raison d'être*—in the Anti-British feeling of the Boers. The Boer Republics were indeed consistently and unscrupulously made use of by Germany in the policy which she followed in South Africa. Ominously enough, she began by claiming kinship with the Boer race, which was described in the now familiar Pan-Germanic accents as "a race of right Teutonic blood," in which she had "special interest." After this, it is not surprising that she was a prime agent in fomenting the troubles which ended

in the second Boer War. Germany was interested in that war, not from any altruistic sympathy with her newly discovered brethren of "right Teutonic blood," but in so far as it was a possible step towards the realization of her dream of a united and well-defined German Africa. This hoped-for territory was to constitute a solid German belt across the Continent from West to East. German South West Africa was to be one end of the line, the Boer Republics (whether nominally independent or not mattered little) the centre, while the other end was to be anchored at St. Lucia or at Delagoa Bay. The ultimate purpose of the scheme is plainly declared by a writer in the *Koloniale Jahrbuch* for 1897: "The possession of the natural harbour of Delagoa Bay is a vital condition for the Low German States in South Africa. Without Low Germanism in South Africa, our colonies are worth nothing as settlements. Our future is founded upon the victory of Low Germanism and upon the expulsion of the British from South Africa. The prosperity of our South African colonies, which singly are worth as little as Kamerun or Togoland, depends upon the possibility of connecting these two colonies, whereby England will be confined to the South, and the dream of a great British Colonial Empire from Cape to Cairo, will vanish." In these words it is easy to see that any concession made to colonialism as such, is only lip-service. The root idea is strategic, that is, the creation of an African Empire is one weapon in an aggressive and radically anti-British world policy.

The great war and the loss of her colonies, has apparently only confirmed Germany in her view that these are, in essence, military weapons. The contemplated German Africa, which seems at the moment a strangely abstract conception, is to be a buttress of the military and diplomatic policy of the Empire, not only in that continent, but in Asia Minor and Southern Europe; this on the authority of the well known publicist Herr ERIC ZIMMERMANN (*Deutsche Politik*, August 1916). To create this territory Angola, French Equatorial Africa and the Congo Free State will be absorbed, and a permanent menace will be created to British shipping in the event of that further war of which German publicists so easily and comfortably discourse. This kind of thing is the commonplace of Pan-Germanism, but the outbreak of the present war showed that the Pan-Germanists were to be taken seriously; that they were the clamorous advance guard of a Government, whose ambitions are as wide as, and methods more unscrupulous than, those of the hothouse of whom it makes use. The Pan-Germanists have dreamed dreams of extension and aggression in Europe, Asia and Africa, while the weapons for their realization have been forged in the Wilhelmstrasse—and this is as true of Africa as it is of the Near East.

Nothing could illustrate more clearly than her colonial policy the hopelessly reactionary character of the German Government. The respectable plan that the acquisition of Colonies was necessary to encourage emigration and to support a surplus population was so glaringly opposed to the facts of the case that it has been abandoned. Instead we have the cynical admission that military advantage alone causes and determines the need for German colonies. The map of the world was to be recast, races were to be bartered without regard to their wishes, in order to secure a chain of strong strategic points for the security of Germany's world dominion. Such a conception belongs to the dusty storehouse of an Autocracy for which the civilised world has ceased to have any use. It condemns present-day Germany as totally unfit for Colonial dominion, which to her means only extended Prussianism, and the establishment of a menace to all nations. The tenacity with which she clings to this conception illustrates as clearly as anything could do the irreconcilable antagonism between her political doctrine and the democratic faith which is held by the peoples who are allied against her.

The Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society is advertised to be held on Wednesday, 26th inst.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This morning the Exchange Demand Rate reached 3/8.

The Japanese are to take over the Austrian glaciés at Peking.

The Federated Malay States has had a "Sailors' Day." It brought in a total of £11,000.

The annual general meeting of the Kowloon Cricket Club is advertised to take place on the 26th inst. The Club will be "At Home" on Saturday 22nd instant from 4 to 6.30 p.m., when there will be music, tennis, and tea. Prizes won in the recent Tennis Tournament will be presented by Mrs. P. R. Wolf.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has refused permission for the extension of the railway lines by the Shanghai Railway Company. In a letter sent to Mr. D. McColl, manager of the company, the council says that, "owing to the narrowness of the traffic conditions in most of the roads affected by the proposal the Council is of opinion that development of the railway electric traction service in the manner suggested is not in the best interest of the public."

With regard to the Annual Aquatic Sports to be held under the auspices of the V.R.C. at the end of next week, we have been asked to mention that the Championship Events (half mile, 220 yards, and 100 yards) are open to the Colony, as are also the Team Race, Running Header, Hurdle Race, Long Plunge, Water Polo, Ladies' Competition, and High Dive. There will also be a two lengths handicap for "Visitors," non-members of the Club. Entries, accompanied by entrance fees, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, V.R.C., as soon as possible. It is hoped by the Committee that sufficient entries will be forthcoming from the ladies to hold the Ladies' Race, two lengths handicap, open to the Colony. Arrangements will be made to enable ladies to swim in the V.R.C. bath, when their times will be taken by the handicappers.

There has been much contradictory information published in the Chinese Press regarding the composition of the syndicate which has chartered the enemy ships in Chinese waters. The latest statement is that the syndicate is purely Chinese. Mr. Chang Chien, a former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, being one of the largest shareholders. But, according to the *Peking Gazette*, "the Company has found it necessary to secure Japanese assistance in order to organise the service on an approved modern basis. For this reason an agreement has been signed between the Da Da Company and the Mitsui Bishi, regarding the repair, sailing, employment of officers, insurance and supply of materials. What the Japanese concern is to receive as the manager of such affairs is not known. Mr. Nagami, a Japanese engineer, has already commenced work on examining the ships, preparatory to sending the vessels to the various docks in Shanghai, Nagasaki and Moji for repairs." We notice that a survey of the ships at Shanghai is to be made by Mr. H. L. Fletcher, of Lloyd's, and that the vessels are to be refitted at the Kiangnan Docks.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Roland S. Morris, the newly appointed American Ambassador to Japan, is expected to reach Japan next month.

Mrs. Feng, wife of the President, who died last week, was a daughter of a merchant at Ichang, Kiangsu, and was educated in Japan. For a considerable period she was private tutor to the daughters of the late Yuan Shih-kai. In the autumn of 1914, through the introduction of the dictator, she became the wife of General Feng Kuo Cheng, now President of the Republic. The marriage attracted nationwide interest, as it was believed by many that it was a political move on the part of Yuan to win General Feng to his side. Madame Feng participated in political activities and it is said was a woman of determination and power, assisting her husband in solving difficult problems. Madame Feng died after an illness of two weeks. She was attended by an old-fashioned Chinese doctor and also by a foreign one.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE POLICE RESERVIST CASE.

Before Mr. Wood, this afternoon, the case was resumed, in which L. A. P. Leite, a member of the Police Reserves, and an assistant in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., Imports Department, is charged with unlawfully refusing to perform patrol duty on Sept. 7 and also with refusing to perform extra punishment duty.

Mr. Ellison Potter, as Discipline Officer of the Police Reserves, prosecuted, and Mr. M. K. Lo defended the accused.

Prior to Mr. Potter addressing the Court, his Worship said that he did not desire to hear anything further as to whether the accused was still a member of the Police Reserves. He was satisfied that the accused was still a member.

Mr. Potter then said that he would like to explain why the case was allowed to come before a Public Court, in view of the fact that the Captain Superintendent of Police was entitled to deal with the matter under the new regulations. One reason was that the alleged offence occurred before the new regulations were brought into force, and another reason was that since the accused had consulted Counsel, they were desirous of giving the accused an opportunity of raising any defence he thought fit.

Mr. Potter said that it had been stated that the accused is a Portuguese subject, and he had not challenged that statement because the simple fact of the accused being a Portuguese subject was not a defence in the case.

His Worship agreed. Mr. Potter then proceeded to deal with the four points of the defence and quoted the various sections of the Peace Preservation Ordinance and the Police Reserve Ordinance of 1914 to show that Mr. Lo's contention that the accused was "bound by the former ordinance only" was erroneous. The Police Reserve Ordinance, he submitted, was intended to and did embody the Peace Preservation Ordinance and the accused as a Special Constable under that ordinance was subject to the conditions of the Police Reserve Ordinance.

Mr. Potter went on to argue that the object of the Peace Preservation Ordinance was to enable the Governor to call up men to assist in the preservation of the peace, and if, as his friend argued, a man could resign at will then the whole object of the Ordinance would be defeated, for when a man was called upon he could immediately resign and refuse to do duty. Counsel also dealt at length with the question of the accused objecting to the new regulations which he maintained, was not a reason for the accused refusing duty.

Mr. Lo said that the accused was charged under Section 5 of the Peace Preservation Ordinance. If that Ordinance did not hold good, then the accused could not be charged under that Ordinance with a penal offence.

After a short consultation with Mr. Jenkins D.S.P., his Worship decided that the defendant was still a member of the Hongkong Police Reserve until released. He advised defendant to do his patrol duties etc., as usual and start anew with a clean record. His Worship deferred his judgment on the case.

COUNTERFEIT 10 CENT PIECES.

A TRAMWAY TICKET COLLECTOR DISAPPEARS.

A Chinese married woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with unlawfully having in her possession 300 ten-cent pieces knowing the same to be false and counterfeit.

Defendant was stated to be the wife of a ticket collector of the Hongkong Tramway Co. According to her statement, she was sent to Canton by her husband to fetch the money down. She returned by train yesterday and was arrested while coming off the Star Ferry launch at Hongkong.

The detective who arrested defendant told his Worship that the defendant was pointed out to him as having the counterfeit coins. He followed her to the Star Ferry in Kowloon and arrested her as she arrived at Hongkong.

A Chinese money changer giving evidence said he was asked to test the coins and found them all bad. They were made of an alloy of pewter and zinc and each 55 roll was 9 mace short in weight.

Inspector Brazil told his Worship that the woman's husband had disappeared. He left the Tramway Co. as soon as he heard of his wife's arrest. After hearing further evidence, his Worship sentenced the defendant to three months' gaol.

PERILS OF PEACE-MAKING.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning two Chinese were summoned by another for assault.

Mr. F. X. d'Almeida appeared for the defence. It appeared from the story related in Court that one of the defendants, lent the other \$15 some time ago, and yesterday he asked for the return of the money. There was some trouble over this, and the complainant interfered, trying to make peace, with the result that he also became involved in the quarrel.

His Worship remanded the case.

"EARLY BIRDS"

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with the larceny of 8 pieces of clothing valued at \$10 from house No. 185, Reclamation Street, Yau-mat. The two defendants were arrested while coming off the Yau-mat launch at 5 o'clock this morning with the parcel of clothing.

The first defendant pleaded guilty and the second defendant pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Brazil asked His Worship for a remand in custody as the Yau-mat Police are making enquiries regarding the defendants. There would probably be other charges preferred against them.

His Worship agreed and remanded the case to Saturday next.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED THEFT AT HOLT'S GODOWNS.

A Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with attempted larceny of a case of brandy from a godown at Holt's Wharf at Kowloon.

Evidence was given by the tallyman who stated that he saw the defendant trying to prise open a case of brandy.

Defendant said that the tallyman was lying. The latter had assaulted him.

His Worship did not find the evidence convincing enough and dismissed the case.

THEFT OF PAIRS AND A DUSTBIN.

For stealing seven zinc pails and one tin dustbin from a shop keeper in Wanchai Road, Mr. Wood sentenced an unemployed Chinese to three months' hard labour and four hours' stock.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

On Sunday the 30th, September, in the compound of the R.C. Cathedral, Glenealy, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will hold their annual *Kermesse* from 9 to 11.30 p.m. under the patronage of H. E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., but friends and sympathisers are also invited to be present in the afternoon, from 2 to 7 o'clock, to inspect the numerous articles which will be offered for sale in the evening at the various stalls. This charitable association is, as already known, doing a lot of good to the poor here, in a quiet and unostentatious way, and it certainly deserves the patronage of the charitably disposed public in supporting the forthcoming fete. The proceeds will be solely devoted to the maintenance of the poor under the Society's charge.

An abstract of the accounts from 1st October 1916 to 31st July 1917 shows that including a balance of \$1,086.59 brought forward from the previous year the total revenue was \$5,006.10. This included \$2,533.78 from the last Al Fresco Fete; a Colonial Government grant of \$100; \$500 from the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.; and \$225.40 donations from the Cement Co's staff, per Mr. P. F. G. Prita, to supply the needs of the children and mother of a deceased member of the Portuguese community. The revenue also includes a number of donations, one being from H. E. the Governor. The disbursements show \$1,898.30 in weekly and monthly allowances to 76 families; Christmas allowances to the poor, \$78; extra allowances for medicine, \$20. The balance in hand amounted to \$3,009.80.

A prominent Indian Merchant of the State of Cochin, was sent through the Governor of Madras to the First Lord of the Admiralty, a silver salver to be offered for acceptance by His Majesty's Australian ship "Sydney" in token of the great services done by the "Sydney" to the merchants of Southern India, by the destruction of the enemy cruiser.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on and will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

We are advised by the local Manager of the International Banking Corporation that he is in receipt of a telegram from his Head Office in New York stating that for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, the Corporation has declared a dividend of U.S. \$33 per share payable 1st October next and that the sum of U.S. \$338,534.03 has been added to Undivided Profits.

"OUR DAY" IN HONGKONG.

Mr. L. N. Lee, the Honorary Secretary for "Our Day," which is annually devoted throughout the Empire to raising funds for the British Red Cross Society, informs us that the date fixed this year is Thursday the 18th October, and that the preparations for the celebrations are already well advanced, and that a meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong War Charities is to be held in the course of the next few days when the full programme will be settled and published.

"OUR DAY" AT SINGAPORE.

It may interest the Committee which is in charge of the arrangements for "Our Day" in Hongkong to know what is being done in Singapore.

October 27th has been decided upon as "Our Day," as October 18th the day fixed in the United Kingdom happens to fall in Singapore race week.

A total of \$78,237 had already been collected by the beginning of the present month.

The campaign is to be run practically on the lines adopted in 1916.

1. Subscription Lists to be opened in each business firm, shipping company, Government Department, etc.

2. Heads of communities to be asked to collect subscriptions from their communities.

3. A Gymkhana to be held on "Our Day" under the auspices of the Singapore Sporting Club.

4. A dramatic entertainment or concert at the Victoria Hall to be given.

5. All theatres and cinematograph halls to be asked to give entertainments on behalf of the Fund.

6. The Chinese, if possible, to organize fairs, bazaars and auctions, as was done in 1916.

In addition the Sporting Club is holding a War Lottery from which it is hoped that \$250,000 will be forthcoming for the Red Cross Fund.

THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements a Bill to amend the Currency Note Ordinance was under consideration. The Bill provides that the Governor may by Proclamation published in the *Gazette* defer for a period to be stated in such Proclamation, payment by the Commissioners in current coin of the amount expressed in any currency note issued by them, which may be presented for payment by the holder thereof.

The Hon Mr. Darbhishah, whilst not opposing the Bill, recalled a previous occasion when they were very much in the same position when the Government reduced the intrinsic value of the dollar. He had expected to hear some reasons why that course had not been adopted now. It seemed to him better that they should have converted the dollar into a token again instead of taking the course now proposed.

The Acting Treasurer, as to reducing the value of the dollar, said that that had been considered but was impracticable at the present time. The silver would have to be sent to India and melted down and re-minted, which he was quite sure was absolutely impossible as the mints were already working as much as possible.

ENCOURAGING FOOD GROWING.

IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

With a view to encouraging the planting of foodstuffs and increasing the local production of food, the Government of the Federated Malay States has approved the following measures:

All restrictions with regard to planting tapioca and other foodstuffs on alienated land are suspended.

All land used exclusively for growing vegetables, bananas and pineapples to be given rent-free for the next five years.

The restrictions on the growing of foodstuffs on mining land have been suspended for five years.

The restrictions on planting hill padi are suspended.

Portions of the railways along the railway line will be let for planting foodstuffs.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.
RAIDING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Sept. 18. — Reuters' Special Correspondent in France states that raiding continues to be favoured on the Western Front. The Germans are showing similar activity on a lesser scale, but their methods are very different. Our depend largely upon the initiative of the individual. The Germans cling to the formula that every soldier is part of a great mechanical structure. This doctrine does not work to the best advantage, and minding leads to plentiful recrimination among different classes of prisoners, who accuse one another of "letting them down."

Last night, the British severely punished the Germans, besides destroying the defensive works on three different parts of their line. The British advanced in the wake of a smart burst of gunfire and got in among the enemy with bombs, bayonet and other weapons, suggested by individual fancy. These operations are continuing nightly, and keep the enemy at the utmost tension.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 18. — Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There were only patrol encounters on the Ypres sector."

London, Sept. 18. — Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The north country troops raided at Inverness Copse and took thirteen prisoners."

"We improved our positions slightly, to the east of St. Julien, and drove off raiders to the south of Morcourt."

There has been great reciprocal artillery activity on the Ypres sector. Three German airplanes were driven down on Monday. The combats were few and only a small number of Germans were in the air. Three of our machines are missing.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 18. — A French communiqué states: "To the south of Landreville, after a violent bombardment, hostile detachments approached our lines near the Nanteuil Road. A sharp fight ensued in our advanced trenches, from which the enemy were completely repulsed, with appreciable loss. We took some prisoners."

A French communiqué states: "There were fairly lively artillery actions in the region of Champagne and the heights on the Aisne sector."

The artillery duel was somewhat violent on the right bank of the Meuse, to the north of Hill 344.

ROBBERY OF BRITISH AEROPLANE PLANS.

London, Sept. 18. — A sensational robbery of aeroplane plans from a London builder has resulted in the arrest of a Greek, after the discovery of the missing documents in the cloak room of a Tube station.

GERMANY EXPRESSES HER "DEEP REGRET."

Stockholm, Sept. 18. — It is officially announced that Germany has expressed her deep regret for the "annoyance" caused to Sweden by the Luxburg affair.

ANOTHER ESPIONAGE PLOT IN DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Sept. 18. — The authorities have discovered another espionage plot. Four Germans have been arrested.

DUTCH FISHING BOATS ACCEPT BRITISH OFFER.

Ymuiden, Sept. 18. — The fishing boat owners have now accepted the British offer to indemnify them if they lay up 33 per cent of their boats for two months during which not more than 2,000 tons of fish shall be exported to Germany.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.
GENERAL STAFF REORGANISED.

Petrograd, Sept. 18. — It is authoritatively stated that the General Staff has been completely reorganised and General Alexieff will immediately assume his duties as Commander-in-Chief.

"The Government considers the proclamation of a Republic in Russia, is formal, and does not intend, before the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, to establish a republican administration."

INQUIRIES INTO THE CONDUCT OF GENERALS.

Petrograd, Sept. 18. — The Commission of Enquiry, sitting at Pskoff, has exonerated General Klementyev from active participation in the Kornilov movement.

General Kaledine, on September 17, notified his willingness to explain his actions to the proper quarter, whereupon the Government transferred the inquiry to General Headquarters, where General Kaledine will give evidence before a military commission.

KERENSKY AND OTHER MINISTERS GO TO HEADQUARTERS.

Petrograd, Sept. 18. — M. Kerensky and the Ministers of War and Marine have gone to Headquarters.

EXCESSES AT VIBORG.

London, Sept. 18. — It transpires that there have been other excesses at Viborg besides the killing by the soldiers of the Commandant and six other officers.

The soldiers beat and then threw into the river most of the Staff of the Corps. It is semi-officially stated that 22 officers were killed and 90 are missing.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is appealing to the troops and the people to refrain from Lynch law.

RUSSIAN AND RUMANIAN SUCCESSES.

London, Sept. 18. — A Russian official message states: "We occupied a wood to the north east of Friedrichstadt."

The Rumanians captured a sector of fortified positions in the region of Varnitza.

A Russian communiqué states: "Our advanced guards are continuing to resist the enemy in the Riga region and are progressing at some points."

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says: "Several Rumanian attacks near Varnitza and Munich failed heavily."

GERMANY AND POLAND.

London, Sept. 18. — An Austro-German decree announces the forthcoming inauguration of a Regency Council of Poland, but the real power will remain in the hands of the Governor-General appointed by the Austro-Germans.

BRITISH WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS.

London, Sept. 18. — The Ministry of Labour is making a strong appeal for recruits for a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps for service at home and over seas. It should be noted that every new recruit releases a soldier for other duties, thereby directly increasing the strength of the effectives.

THE KING AT GLASGOW.

London, Sept. 18. — The King at Glasgow made an extensive tour of the ship yards and engineering works.

His Majesty presented three Victoria Crosses and other medals before large and most enthusiastic crowds.

Conversing with an iron turner, His Majesty expressed pleasure that fewer ships were being subordinated and said: "We look to you to give up ships." The iron turner replied: "We are doing our best."

Eighty thousand people were present at the investiture at Ibrox Park where Victoria Crosses and other war decorations and Orders of the British Empire were conferred. One hundred and forty-three prisoners were recipients of the Empire decoration, and included Lord Strathclyde, the Grand Cross of the Order, and Lizzie Robinson, a munition worker, a medal for heroism whilst engaged in her work.

THE NOBLE AIMS OF FRANCE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

Paris, Sept. 18. — In the Chamber, M. Painlevé, the new Premier, announced the Government's policy. He declared that the Government will give all its attention to assembling all the forces of the nation for the supreme phase of the war, and emphasised that the nearer the end of the war came the more essential to victory would be the moral resistance of the nation against which the enemy was unable to conquer on the battlefield and was about to redouble his efforts. The Government must redouble its vigilance against these insidious plans. Whoever made himself an accomplice of the enemy must suffer the full rigour of the law. "No enemy manoeuvres, no individual weakness," the Premier continued, "can turn France from her unshakable determination. France pursues this war to defend her own and the world's liberty and independence. Her claims are independent of the issues of battles. She proclaimed them solemnly in 1871, when she was beaten, and she proclaims them to-day when the aggressor is feeling the weight of her arms. The dis-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for the damage and ruin wrought by the enemy, and a peace which shall not be a peace of constraint or violence, containing in itself the germ of future wars, but a just peace in which no peoples, strong or weak, shall be oppressed, a peace in which effective guarantees shall protect the society of nations against all aggression on the part of anyone among them. These are the noble aims of France and as long as these are unattained, France will continue to fight."

M. Painlevé admitted that the co-ordination of the nations in the war in the effort to secure, *inter alia*, increased production and the imposition of indispensable restrictions, the stoppage of speculation and the rise in prices was a difficult matter, for private interests must yield to national interests, but the nation in its patriotic mood will rise to the effect. Who would hesitate to impose on himself necessary sacrifices so light compared with the sufferings of soldiers?

Such co-ordination was no less necessary among the Allies, who should act as if they were a single nation, a single army and a single front. All must equally contribute men, arms, and money. Only on this condition would their superior resources become crushing. Such a policy would allow France without exhausting herself to meet her economic and military needs. Since 1914 France's blood had been shed in torrents. It was necessary for a happy issue of the war that she maintain to the end the plenitude of her vigour.

The period following the conclusion of peace must be prepared for most carefully a long time ahead. We must restore the reconquered districts and prepare an extensive programme of public works in order to multiply our industrial forces, and regulate the return of the soldiers to normal life, avoiding crises of unemployment, increase production and national credit, and prepare for the transformation of munition factories to peace conditions, establish a fiscal system as just, bold and well-considered as the body as part of our social life the reforms recently introduced between workmen and employers. Such are some of the dominating ideas which should guide our democracy."

M. Painlevé concluded with a review of the war theatres. He hoped the republic of Russia would reestablish union and discipline. On the Carso and the Sereth, in Cerna as well as in Artois, during the past months great things had been accomplished, the results of which are more far reaching than is at present apparent. As developments will show as regards our own army, its moral was never higher. Without encroaching on the domain of the High Command, Parliamentary and Government control will be exercised over the army. Our intention is to govern close union with Parliament and we shall not seek to conceal our responsibilities behind the cloak of the optimist.

OF COURSE.

The proof-reader on a London suburban newspaper was a woman of great precision and extreme regularity. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an item about a "friend" who was buried in the West end by a live wire.

"On the following day the reporter found on his desk a 'friend' note which was the best of a boy."

"It took only an instant to reply. The end of the note was of course, 'Chicago Herald'."

THE PRICE OF MEAT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Sept. 18. — Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, receiving a deputation of butchers, said that maximum prices would be strictly enforced and that high prices were largely due to competition amongst the butchers themselves.

ISSUE OF FIVE SHILLING NOTES FORESHADOWED.

London, Sept. 18. — The issue of 5/- notes is fore-shadowed, owing to the shortage of silver.

RESTRICTIONS ON AUSTRALIAN RACE MEETINGS.

London, Sept. 18. — Australian restrictions on all sport are now announced. There will be a reduction of Metropolitan horse-race meetings in New South Wales from 134 to 97, substantial reductions in Queensland, and smaller reductions in Victoria and Western Australia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

GENERALS UNDER GUARD.

Petrograd, Sept. 18. — General Korniloff and 23 Generals and other officers are under close guard at Mohilov, where the garrison demanded to be sent to the front.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

CREWS ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

Petrograd, Sept. 18. — M. Kerensky, in a message to the Baltic Fleet, emphatically demands an immediate cessation of acts of violence and excesses which the crews are committing, and scathingly rebukes the offenders.

EX-MINISTER'S BANK ACCOUNT.

Petrograd, Sept. 18. — M. Sukhomlinoff's banker gave evidence that accused's current account was £30,000. An additional £2,000 was deposited during 1914.

COUNT LUXBURG'S INTRIGUES.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18. — A semi-official statement declares that, in addition to using the Swedish legation for the transmission of messages, Count Luxburg tried to induce an Argentine official to "commit a serious treasonable offence," the nature of which cannot yet be revealed. It was expected that Count Luxburg will leave on the 28th inst.

BAD BARLEY CROP IN GERMANY.

Zurich, Sept. 18. — The German Food Department announces that new barley will be distributed this winter for feeding pigs, as the bad output will barely suffice to feed the army horses and barley must be used for human food.

The Department proposes the slaughter of all pigs over thirty pounds, leaving only a few breeders.

BIG INCREASE IN SPAIN'S ARTILLERY.

Madrid, Sept. 18. — The Cabinet has decided upon a big increase in artillery and the establishment of an organisation for industrial mobilisation.

TH. SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 18. — Silver is quoted 52. The Market is firm.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

["Chinese Mail" Service.]

CHINA TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE WAR.

Peking, Sept. 18. — A decision has been arrived at by the Government that China shall actively participate in the European War. The first army is under preparation, and further troops will be sent later.

ENEMY SUBJECTS IN SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

Shanghai, Sept. 18. — The Shanghai Municipal Council has decided that German and Austrian subjects must be registered and subject to Municipal regulations, similar to those applicable in Chinese territory. No German or Austrian subject will be permitted to reside in the settlement after October 6 without a permit.

The Austrian Minister and his party arrived at Shanghai last night by special train which was guarded by a special escort provided by order of the President. They sailed with the Shanghai German Consul this morning for America.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

THE VALUE OF SILVER.

GERMAN METHODS IN CHINA.

The annual meeting of the China Association was held at the offices of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Co., London, on July 31st. Mr. Frederick Anderson, president, and there were also present Messrs. George Jamieson, C.M.G. (President), C. H. Ross (Vice-President), B. Chatterton Wilcox (Hon. Treasurer), J. J. Abbott, Charles H. Bates, Byron Brennan, C.M.G., K. J. Carroll, W. Fisher, H. S. Hancock, W. Harwood, J. S. Haskell, C. A. Heilmann, Edgar J. Hole, J. D. Hutchison, H. D. C. Jones, W. F. Livingstone, J. R. Michael, G. W. F. Playfair, Charles V. Sale, F. Salinger, H. Salinger, Charles Watney, H. Whistler, T. H. Whitehead, H. Wilcockson, and the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Wilson.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: "The report has been circulated to you in advance of this meeting, which I am sorry has again been delayed until a later date than usual owing to the same causes which prevailed last year. The work of the office has again been carried on single-handed by Mr. Wilson. Assistants connected with the China continent have taken up part of his time; he has endeavoured to keep in touch with as many as possible of those who have come from the Far East to fight for their country, and to forward parcels, etc., from friends in China."

The report gives a short summary of political events in China during the last year; but latterly it has been difficult to follow the kaleidoscopic changes in the Government. After the young Emperor had been nominally on the throne for only a week, the attempt to restore the Manchu dynasty failed, but the revolution continued. It may be technically correct to speak of the recent trouble as a revolution, seeing that the political institutions in existence at the time of the outbreak were violently overthrown, but compared with revolutions elsewhere—in Mexico or Russia, for example—the Chinese movement has so far been more in the nature of a political crisis than a revolution. If the reports in the Press are correct, human intrigue and German money have been important factors in stirring up the trouble, but if the German aim was to injure the interests of the Allies by creating wide-spread disorder, it is some satisfaction that their schemes have miscarried up to now."

A few months ago the majority of all parties in China approved of the suspension of diplomatic relations with Germany. The Chinese are quite aware that the final result of the war were to be a world-war for Germany, and not 'downfall' of the Dragon much 'been' were firmly secured Germany's place in the oriental sun would cast a deep shadow over a considerable portion of China. They know that Germany did not spend £20,000,000 on a point d'appui on the Shanghai coast without some ulterior object, and that the German makes and experience in 1900 'how Germany makes war.' They also can make a pretty shrewd guess as to the kind of compensation which Germany would demand from China for 'daring to look askance at a German' for having the audacity to challenge the right of Germany to sink neutral shipping on the high seas at sight, for suspending diplomatic relations, and for seizing German ships."

"Perhaps in these days in all countries finance comes next in importance to the preservation of law and order. Since the negotiations for a currency loan broke down some years ago, there have been no signs of any attempt to deal with reform of the currency, which remains in the same chaotic state in which it has been for many years—perhaps one reason why no serious effort in this direction has ever succeeded is that the existing confusion suits many influential people. But while we are accustomed to criticize Chinese currency, there is this to be said for China, that the basis of her standard, the tael or sycee, has never been tampered with, the standard has always been a certain weight of silver of recognised purity, and notwithstanding all the theories of the West, China has never lost faith in silver as a standard. She has remained one of the few silver standard countries throughout the long years of depression caused by the demonetisation of silver in the West. Following the lead of Germany in 1871, the Western Powers demonetised silver. India closed her mints in 1893, although it has always been the principal metal in the world for silver, and later on imposed an import duty on silver, in order to keep up the rate of exchange. This last year the Indian Government has issued 2 rupees notes in Ceylon very nearly the equivalent of 1s. 6d. notes in this country, and has prohibited the importation of silver, apparently with the object of preventing a further advance in its value. The Hongkong Government has stopped the exportation of dollars from the Colony, in order to keep down exchange."

"Throughout all this time China has maintained a firm and steady market for silver as we have for gold, but although silver is as indispensable to the British Empire as it is to China our Governments have been constantly manipulating the silver market. The war has once more shown the value and importance of silver to the British Empire, and that silver more silver above the ground than all the rest of the world put together. The huge expenditure on the war may make it impossible for the gold standard to be maintained throughout the West. Under these circumstances it is perhaps worthy of serious consideration whether it may not be advisable in conjunction with our Allies to re-establish silver as a world currency. However, on this particular subject I am merely giving expression to my own views, and not necessarily those of your committee. The investigation of the question of the East with the West will become more and more important in the future than it has been in the past. It has probably been brought nearer by the war, and it seems doubtful whether it is wise to continue a financial policy, one effect of which is to lower the value of silver in the Eastern market, and thereby to increase the cost of production there, when that cost is calculated in terms of gold."

As matters now stand, the German Government, in the war, has been the question of dealing with the enemy after the war with the Chinese, who are largely interested in the China trade. For many years before the war the Germans in China made determined efforts to dominate the British trade, and that they ran these great risks for

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there and in Hongkong. As every facility for attaining their object was given to them by shipping firms in this country and by London financiers, they were fairly successful. The spirit in which they accepted the hospitality shown to them is expressed by one of their writers in these terms:—"The German merchant is generally considered to be more reliable and industrious than the English. The Germans have no reason to thank the English for generously admitting us to their colonial trade. On the contrary, they have reason to thank the Chinese, for without them they would not be able to carry on their huge trade at all." Even in this country we have heard something in the same strain from pre-war German sympathisers, and from those whom the Germans were using to help them to undermine British trade in China. Their success was somewhat of a mystery until the liquidation of German firms in Hongkong threw some light upon their methods, which were proved to be anything but reliable. According to information ascertained from a book by Mr. Dennis Moss, of Hongkong, called "German Trade in China," a large portion of the trade was conducted in the following way. The German firms bought goods in Manchester and Bradford, for which they often paid cash. They obtained this cash by drawing six months' bills on London financial houses or banks, and discounting the bills in London. When these bills fell due they were renewed for a further six months, and in some cases it is believed there were second renewals; so that the German firms were not called upon to produce the actual proceeds of the goods for twelve months or more after shipment. They sold the goods in China on long and dangerous credit, and if they received to send home the money to meet the London bills, they used these partial payments in China, before they had to send home the money to meet the London bills, they used these partial payments as capital in their business. According to the book I have referred to, some of this business was done as a loss, and in many cases the results of the German trading were so miserable as to be almost incredible. The aggregate amounts outstanding at Hongkong and the Treaty Ports are understood to have been considerable, much larger than the British firms of similar standing. This is a revelation of the way in which one branch of German trade was carried on. In other directions German contracts have come to light which would have resulted in disastrous losses if they had been entered into by British firms. It is believed that the Chinese have found it impossible to bring the same pressure on Germany as they could easily have brought on British firms through out the course of the war.

COST OF SECRET SERVICE.

A Civil Service Supplementary Estimate for £1,200,000 has been presented to a White Paper. Of this sum £200,000 is for the Secret Service, the original estimate having been £250,000. £250,000 for public education in Ireland, and £204,000 for public education in Ireland. National War Museum, of which £16,000 is a grant in aid for the purchase of exhibits, books, pictures, models, photographs, posters, medals, etc.

The amount incurred for the repatriation of the staff of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy was £24,000.

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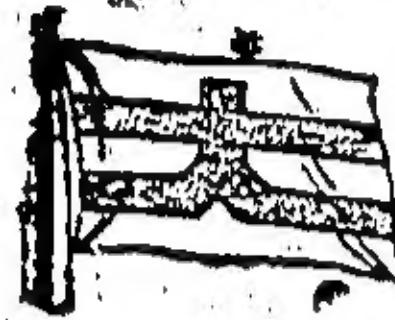
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"KAIYO MARU".....Sunday, 23rd Sept. at Noon.
"BOSHI MARU".....Thursday, 27th Sept. at 10 a.m.
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MANILA YUENSANG SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 p.m.
HAIKONG TAKSANG SUNDAY, Sept. 23, at 7 a.m.
MANILA LOONGSANG SATURDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 p.m.
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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

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Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Sept. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th Oct. or they will not be recognised.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1917. 2110

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All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 26th September, 1917 or they will not be recognised.

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JAVA-CHINA JAPAN L.L.N. Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1917. 2112

KONINKRIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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DESTINATION.	STEAMERS.	Displacement	SAILING DATES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	YINABA MARU, Capt. Higo	Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 25th Oct. at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada	Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct. at Noon.
KOBE	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Takeda	Tons 9,800	SUNDAY, 23rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
	FUSHIMI MARU, Capt. Irizawa	Tons 21,000	TUESDAY, 25th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HIRANO MARU, Capt. Frazer	Tons 16,000	TUESDAY, 25th Sept. at 11 a.m.
	SEAGA MARU, Capt. Konstantinov	Ts. 12,500	SATURDAY, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
KOBE	RANGOON MARU, Capt. Goto	Tons 9,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki	Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 20th Sept.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, H. NOBL, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. R. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES.

THURSDAY, 20th instant.—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Gun numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery.

FRIDAY, 21st instant.—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company (Gun numbers as detailed) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Half Company (Layers and Setters' class only) at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Company (Layers and Setters' class only) at Belchers Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

14th to 25th Sept. Nightly E. to M. m. m. in aid down in Bosters at Lyceum and Belchers.

INSTRUCTION at BELCHERS 8.30 p.m. Classes are held on Tuesday and Thursday for members preparing for the profession, skilled and superior ratings, under Sergeant Major Bryant, R.E., Staff Sergeant, Palsos, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, Hongkong Defence Corps.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 16th to 20th Sept., 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

Detail of Belchers Beliefs for Sept., 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

THURSDAY, 20th instant.—

5.30 p.m. Machine Gun Company (all members) at Kowloon Road Range, T.E.T. (Grouping). Dress: Drill Order without rifle.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Cricket Ground (dismounted). Tests of Elementary Training. Dress: Drill Order without rifle.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" and "C" classes (except former members of H.K.V.R.) at Headquarters. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

FRIDAY, 21st instant.—

5.30 p.m. All members (including exempted men of old H.K.V.R., A, B, and D Companies, Signallers, Machine Gunners, Mounted Section and Recruits) will parade, under Major G. H. Wakeham, outside the Law Courts and proceed by Train to the Polo Ground, Kowloon and Takuai Sections will parade at the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Officers will wear swords.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units (except former members of H.K.V.R.) on Murray Parade Ground under C.S.M. Whithell, Corporal Grimes, Edgumbe and Moad. Dress: Drill Order.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" Class (except former members of H.K.V.R.) at Huiy Valley Station work. Dress: Clean Fatigue.

On duty 19th and 20th Sept.: "A" Coy. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.).

On duty 21st Sept.: "A" Coy. No. 3 Platoon (formerly Light Sec. M.G. Co.).

On duty 22nd Sept.: "A" Coy. No. 4 Platoon (formerly Light Sec. M.G. Co. and Civil Service Coy.).

Orderly Officer from 16th to 22nd Sept.: Lieut. H. W. B. Kennett.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 23rd Sept. to the morning of Sunday, 29th Sept., members of the Corps formerly in "A" Company, H.K.V.R., Orderly Officer: 2nd Lieut. A. M. Thompson.

On duty 19th and 20th Sept.: "A" Coy. Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons (formerly Scouts Co.).

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"SMITH" MOTOR WHEELS.

Price \$130.00

Latest Models just arrived:

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

4, Des Vaux Road, HONGKONG.

TEL. 27.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "TEESTA"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 14th September, will be subject to rent.

All trunks, chests and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Golds and Douglas on 14th September, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917.

2122

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

TUESDAY,

the 25th September, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

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PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS,

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK,

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON,

SHANGHAI,

YOKOHAMA,

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings,

HONGKONG.

SILIMPON (SEBASTIAN)

COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBASTIAN or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebastien Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water spring tides.

Charts of Siquin Bay (Sebastien Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

2127

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

PRIDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 451.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 3/2

On demand ... 3/2

20 days' sight ... 3/2

4 months' sight ... 3/2

Credit, 4 months' sight ... 3/4

Documentary, 4 months' sight ... 3/4

On Paris—

On demand ... 4/4

Credit, 4 months' sight ... 4/4

Documentary, 4 months' sight ... 4/4

On New York—

On demand ... 7/7

Credit, 60 days' sight ... 7/7

On Bombay—

On demand ... nom.

On Calcutta—

On demand ... nom.

On Singapore—

On demand ... nom.

On Manila—

On demand ... nom.

On Shanghai—

On demand ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

On demand ... nom.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... 10 cents

Half hour, ... 20 "

One hour, ... 30 "

Two hours, ... 50 "

Three hours, ... 70 "

Six hours, ... 100 "

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, the fare extra.

Beyond the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 8 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, ... 0.60 cents

Three hours, ... \$1.00

Six hours, ... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, ... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour, ... 0.20 0.40

One hour, ... 0.30 0.60

Two hours, ... 0.50 0.80

Three hours, ... 0.70 1.00

Six hours, ... 1.00 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 8 p.m.), ... 1.50 2.00

IV.—In Kowloon.